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NE-IL CORE

Version: English (ENG)

1. Introduction to NE-IL Core

NE-IL Core (Controlled Logical Core) is a hyper-controlled subset of Neo Esperanto, designed as a high-precision language for communication between humans, artificial intelligences, and possible new languages.

NE-IL Core uses the same lexical and syntactic base as Neo Esperanto, but restricts structures to a small set of very clear patterns, each with a defined logical interpretation. Its goal is to minimize human ambiguity and facilitate automatic analysis by machines.

You can think of NE-IL Core as:

- A “logical mode” inside Neo Esperanto.
- A formal layer that relies on the general language but uses it in a strict and regulated way.

This manual assumes that you already know the basic Neo Esperanto manual and focuses on the additional rules and simplifications specific to NE-IL Core.

2. Relationship between Neo Esperanto and NE-IL Core

2.1 Same base, stricter rules

NE-IL Core:

- Uses the same alphabet, pronunciation, and base vocabulary as Neo Esperanto.
- Keeps the Subject + Verb + Object/Complement (SVO) word order.

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- Respects all the principles of neutrality, simplicity, formal precision, and modularity of Neo Esperanto.

The difference is that NE-IL Core forbids or limits certain constructions to ensure:

- A single possible syntactic form per sentence.
- A direct mapping to internal logical representations.

2.2 What “subset” means

- Every valid NE-IL Core sentence is also a valid Neo Esperanto sentence.
- Not every Neo Esperanto sentence belongs to NE-IL Core (for example, long sentences with many clauses or stylistic uses).

3. Sounds and writing in NE-IL Core

NE-IL Core inherits unchanged:

- The standard Latin alphabet with 26 letters: a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.
- One letter = one sound.
- No accents or special letters.
- Stable vowels: a, e, i, o, u.
- “Spelled-as-pronounced” words.

This section adds no new restrictions: it only reaffirms that, as a logical channel, clear pronunciation is essential to avoid transcription ambiguities.

4. Basic sentence structure in NE-IL Core

4.1 Central rule: rigid SVO

NE-IL Core keeps the rule:

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Subject + Verb + (not) + (Tense) + Complements

With the following additional restrictions:

- Only one lexical verb per sentence.
- At most two prepositional complements, in a simple sequence (no complex nesting).
- Internal coordination with “and/or” is not allowed in the basic version of the Core.

Valid NE-IL Core examples:

- mi eat.
- mi eat past.
- mi eat not.
- mi eat not past.
- mi go future to city.
- mi live in city.
- he be in city.
- mi be tall-al.

Examples not recommended for NE-IL Core (although acceptable in general Neo Esperanto):

- Sentence with two main verbs:
  “mi eat and drink” (recommended to split into two Core sentences).
- Sentence with multiple clauses:
  “mi think tu be good-al” (in Core it is better to restructure according to the logical usage you define later).

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4.2 Fundamental Core templates

Template 1 – Simple action:
S V (optional Tense)

Examples:

- mi eat.
- mi eat past.
- mi eat future.

Template 2 – Negated action:
S V not (optional Tense)

Examples:

- mi eat not.
- mi eat not past.
- mi go not future.

Template 3 – Description with be:
S be ADJ

Examples:

- mi be tall-al.
- house-place be big-al.
- sky be blue-al.

Template 4 – Locative state with be:
S be in LOC
S be at LOC

Examples:

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- he be in city.
- mi be at work-place.

Template 5 – Action with destination/origin:
S V (not) (Tense) PREP OBJ

Examples:

- mi go future to city.
- mi come from city.
- mi live in city.

5. Pronouns and possessives in NE-IL Core

NE-IL Core uses exactly the same system of pronouns and possessives as Neo Esperanto.

Personal pronouns (singular):

- mi, tu, he, she, it, person.

Personal pronouns (plural):

- mi-all, tu-all, he-all, she-all, it-all, person-all.

Possessives with -own:

- mi-own, tu-own, he-own, she-own, it-own, person-own.

In the Core, it is recommended to:

- Use pronouns consistently to avoid reference ambiguity.
- Avoid unnecessary pronoun switches in consecutive sentences.

Core examples:

- mi-own house-place be big-al.

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- she-own book-thing be new-al.
- person-all be in city.

6. Verb system and tense in NE-IL Core

6.1 Strict position rule

Tense is marked with particles after the verb and after not (if there is negation).

Patterns:

- Present: no marker.
- Past: past.
- Future: future.

Examples:

- mi eat.
- mi eat past.
- mi eat future.
- mi eat not.
- mi eat not past.
- mi go not future.

6.2 Use of the adverb now

now is an optional adverb and does not affect Core structure:

- now mi eat.
- mi eat now.

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In NE-IL Core, it is recommended to use now only when it adds temporal clarity, not as a filler.

7. Negation and answers in NE-IL Core

7.1 Negation with not

The position of not is fixed:

S + V + not + (optional Tense)

Valid examples:

- mi eat not.
- mi eat not past.
- mi go not future.
- mi see not past he.

Invalid Core examples:

- mi not eat.
- mi past eat not.

7.2 yes / no answers

Answers remain:

- yes.
- no.

In Core contexts, if maximum clarity is required, it is recommended to repeat the sentence:

- qa tu eat?
  yes, mi eat.

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- qa tu eat past?
  no, mi eat not past.

8. Word formation in NE-IL Core

NE-IL Core uses the same modular morphology as Neo Esperanto, but proposes a controlled subset for logical uses.

8.1 Allowed core suffixes

- -er (agent person).
- -place (place).
- -thing (concrete object).
- -al (adjective).
- -own (possessive).
- -many (countable plural).

Examples:

- teach-er, school-place, book-thing, big-al, mi-own, book-thing-many.

8.2 Core full roots

Recommended as minimal inventory:

- friend, water, city, time, day, night, earth, sky, road, name.

These roots are used without suffix for their basic meanings and may be derived when needed:

- friend-al, city-al, water-place, etc.

8.3 Usage recommendations in the Core

- Avoid introducing new roots without a clear definition.

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- When working with AI or external systems, document each root used with its equivalence in ontologies or knowledge models.

9. Plural and quantity in NE-IL Core

NE-IL Core inherits the strict plural and quantity rules of Neo Esperanto, already suitable for logical use.

9.1 Numbers + -many

With numbers:

- two book-thing-many.
- three friend-many.
- ten city-many.

9.2 Quantifiers without -many

Recognized quantifiers:

- many, few, some, all, zero, more, less, no.

Examples:

- many book-thing.
- few city.
- some water.
- all person.
- zero water.

9.3 Special use of zero

zero is used without -many:

- zero water.

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- zero book-thing.
- zero friend.

In logical context, these expressions are interpreted as the absence of elements in a given set.

10. Verb be in NE-IL Core

The verb be is still mandatory for descriptions, identifications, and states.

10.1 Descriptions

- mi be tall-al.
- house-place be big-al.
- sky be blue-al.
- friend be good-al.

10.2 Identifications

- mi name be Daniel.
- that person name be Ana.

10.3 States and location

- he be in city.
- mi be at work-place.

In the Core, be should never be omitted, even when the meaning could be inferred from context.

11. Comparisons in NE-IL Core

NE-IL Core adopts Neo Esperanto comparison structures unchanged, but treats them as key logical templates.

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11.1 Structures

- S be more ADJ than NP.
- S be less ADJ than NP.
- S be same ADJ as NP.

Examples:

- mi be more tall-al than tu.
- she be less old-al than he.
- this house-place be same big-al as that house-place.

These comparisons are especially useful for mapping to mathematical expressions (greater than, less than, equality).

12. Questions in NE-IL Core

12.1 Yes/no questions with qa

The particle qa remains in absolute initial position:

- qa tu eat?
- qa tu eat past?
- qa he be tall-al?
- qa mi go future to city?

12.2 Open questions

The same interrogative words are allowed:

- where, what, who, when, why, how.

Core examples:

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- where tu live?
- what tu eat past?
- who be that person?
- when tu go future?
- why tu eat not?
- how tu make past that?

In NE-IL Core, it is recommended to avoid complex interrogative structures (such as questions with multiple chained clauses).

13. Prepositions in NE-IL Core

The preposition list is the same as in Neo Esperanto: in, to, from, with, at, on, of, than, as, by.

NE-IL Core adds the recommendation:

- Always use the most basic possible preposition.
- Avoid idiomatic or metaphorical constructions.

Examples:

- mi go to city.
- mi come from city.
- mi live in house-place.
- book-thing be on table-thing.
- mi make this by hand-thing.

14. NE-IL Core usage examples

14.1 Simple state description

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mi be happy-al.
mi live in city.
mi work in work-place.
mi-own house-place be small-al.

14.2 Actions in time

mi eat.
mi eat past.
mi eat future.
mi eat not.
mi eat not past.
mi go future to city.
mi go not future to city.

14.3 Quantitative information

two book-thing-many be on table-thing.
many person be in city.
few friend live in this city.
zero water be in bottle-thing.

14.4 Comparison and questions

mi be more tall-al than tu.
this city be less big-al than that city.
this house-place be same big-al as that house-place.

qa tu live in city?
qa he be in work-place?
where tu go future?
why tu go not future to city?

15. Recommended uses of NE-IL Core

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NE-IL Core is intended for:

- Technical specifications and contracts where ambiguity is not tolerated.
- Communication with AI systems that do not share a cultural context.
- Interlingual contact scenarios where a language layer with clearly definable semantics is needed.

For everyday human use, full Neo Esperanto can be used, and NE-IL Core can be reserved for situations requiring maximum logical clarity.

16. Typical NE-IL Core errors and how to avoid them

16.1 Using structures valid in Neo Esperanto but outside the Core

Example:
mi eat and drink.

In NE-IL Core, rewrite as:

mi eat.
mi drink.

16.2 Moving not out of position

Incorrect:
mi not eat.

Correct (Core):
mi eat not.

16.3 Adding more than two complex prepositional complements

Example (not recommended in Core):
mi go future to city with friend in car-thing.

Recommended Core version (two sentences):

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mi go future to city with friend.
mi go in car-thing.

16.4 Introducing undocumented roots

In NE-IL Core it is recommended to:

- Not introduce new roots without a glossary.
- Maintain a controlled lexical inventory to ensure stable logical mapping.

17. Conclusion

NE-IL Core turns Neo Esperanto into a high-precision language, ideal as a logical core for human–machine communication and possible interlingua channels. It reduces grammatical complexity to a few regular templates, preserves vocabulary modularity, and guarantees a structure that is easy to interpret for automatic systems and for disciplined human readers.

Knowing general Neo Esperanto gives you fluency; knowing NE-IL Core gives you a formal tool to specify information without ambiguity.

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